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German Democratic Republic:

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1952 IMPORT ORDERS FOR SPARE PARTS FOR USSR VEHICLES USED BY SAG ENTERPRISES:

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The USIG Automobile Base Garage (Chief, Kashirin) ordered spare parts for ZIM, Pobeda, and ZIS-110 Automobiles.

The following SAGs ordered spare parts for ZIM and Pobeda automobiles: SAG Cement, Berlin (General Director, Paremuzov); SAG Photographic Film; SAG Synthetics; at the Schwarzhelde Plant (Deputy General Director, Pososhkov); SAG Mineral Fertilizers, at the Lehna Plant, Merseburg (Deputy General Director, Grekhov); SAG Rubber; at the Buna Chemical Plant, Schkopau (Deputy General Director, Chutchev; Chief of the Division of Supply, Sokolov); SAG Caustics (Deputy General Director, Batyshev); SAG "Kali" (Potassium) (Engineer of the Commercial Unit, Romanov); SAG Marten (Deputy General Director of the Commercial Unit, Mineyev); SAG Cable, Berlin (Deputy General Director, Shekhovtsov); SAG Automobile and Bicycle (Deputy General Director, Zenin); SAG Transport Machinery, Rechling (Deputy General Director, Maklakov); SAG AMO (Deputy General Director, Grigor'yev); SAG Briquet, Leipzig (for ZIMs only) (Chief of Transport Division, Nebuchin) SAG Briquet, "Profen" Combine, Pegau, Sachsen (General Director of Combine, Prussov); SAG Briquet, "Doyben" Combine, Zeitz (General Director, Lokotkov).

Spare parts for Pobeda automobiles and Stalinets-6 and Stalinets tractors were ordered by Espenhain Combine, SAG Briquet, Espenhain, Sachsen (Deputy General Director, Rogozin).

Spare parts for ZIS-5 trucks were ordered by Fuerstenberg Ship Repair Plant, SAG Parokhodstvo on the Oder River.

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The shortage of sewing machine needles is the main difficulty for tailors in the CSR. These needles are only sold to tailors. Even the Genossenschaften cannot order needles but have to send members of the Genossenschaft to the Ministry for Light Industry in PRAHA to ask for more needles. One can buy needles for sewing machines on the black market for 6 to 10 Kcs apiece. These are smuggled from Eastern Germany but are of low quality. The tailors need several of these needles a day because they break very easily. Also the Genossenschaften buy needles on the black market, otherwise they would have to stop working.

Needles produces in the CSR are too soft and flexible.

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In Poland, English, French and American tractors are being used exclusively at present. Plans exist to use up such tractors and later to discard foreign type tractors completely, since spare parts thereto cannot be procured. New tractors of Czech and Russian origin are being saved for later use.

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Shortages in material.

Most Polish paper mills are working with machines of Swedish origin. Deliveries of spare parts thereto as well as other Swedish imports have practically ceased lately. Felts, grindstones and sieves are no longer imported from Sweden but have been ordered in China. Attempts are being made to manufacture felts in Poland but the quality is so poor that these felts fall apart after one week's use. Imports ordered in Czechoslovakia have delivery terms up to two years. The construction of a boiler house for the paper mill in GLUCHOLAZY was begun a year ago and will take another year since essential parts ordered in Czechoslovakia are slow in coming.

A year ago a turbine exploded at the paper mill in KLUCZE, killing 10 persons. This accident put the transmission wheels out of order. Attempts have been made ever since to procure these transmission wheels in other "people's democracies". When some such wheels could be had and installed they usually cracked after three hours operation. Swedish steel is necessary for the manufacture of these transmission wheels. The paper mill cannot produce ever since the explosion.

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Extermination of Colorado Beetles.

This year Colorado^c beetles appear in larger numbers than the previous year. Shortages in manpower hindered effective extermination of Colorado beetles on the state collective farms. Very often soldiers are employed in such extermination campaigns.

The not too effective German insecticide "Gesarol" is used in the extermination of the beetles. Wherever a Colorado beetle is found, the ground in a spot 25 m in diameter has to be sprayed with "Gesarol". For one hectare land 20 kg Gesarol are needed. DDT, of American origin, is much more effective but it is very scarce and it's use has recently been prohibited.

The state collective farm in BATOW near STETTIN is in possession of one sprayer, American make, which is towed by horses. At present this sprayer is out of order since spare parts are non-available and cannot be procured.

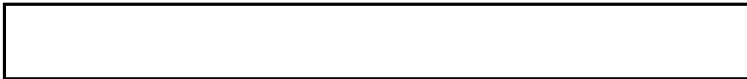
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Cargoes Unloaded in the STETTIN Harbor

Ships arriving in the STETTIN harbor are for the most part Danish or Swedish vessels carrying cellulose and cotton which are being unloaded at the "Starowka" and "Odra" piers. Cargo designated for Russia is being unloaded in the central harbor occupied by the Russians. In addition to the raw materials stated above, rubber, rice and iron ore are being shipped to STETTIN by Danish and Swedish vessels. These cargoes are being unloaded at the "Huk, "Snop" and "Kra" wharfs respectively, and from the latter the ore is being shipped to the iron mills in STOLCZYN.

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The quality of shoes being manufactured now is very poor compared to prewar standards. Shoes formerly designated defective goods are now considered top quality. The reason for the low quality of shoes now being manufactured lies not only in the badly prepared leather but also in antiquated machines for which spare parts are needed and hard to procure. The factory in CHELMEK in Poland and the factories in ZLIN (now GOTTWALDOW) in Czechoslovakia have tried to manufacture these spare parts. Since the metal for these parts has been used over and over again and new parts have to be fashioned from discarded ones, they do not last long either. The foreman receives new parts only in exchange for damaged ones. The lubrication oil is of very low grade and machines have to be oiled at least three times daily compared to one lubrication in three days before the war.

Rubber soles break easily. The ingredients necessary for the production of this type rubber are either completely lacking or used in insufficient quantities.

Needles are now very expensive and break easily. Before the war one needle cost 47 to 50 gr., their price is now 20 Zl.

The store rooms of the Bata works are empty. There are neither supplies in leather nor supplies in finished products.

Workers are being instructed to economize. Neither used and bent nails nor any short ends of wire may be discarded. Use of acetone, threads and glues must be utterly economical. In addition workers are being searched at every opportunity. When going to the rest rooms they can be searched by a man especially posted there for this purpose.

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Housing Project for Miners

A new housing project for workers is being built by a state firm in the district of BYSTRZYCA KLOCKA in the southern part of former Eastern Germany near the Czech border. This project is intended exclusively for the miners working in the uranium mines this side and across the Czech border. The new town was named MORAWKA.

The floors in these houses are unpainted boards. All necessary painting was done by a state firm. Window frames and doors were painted white, the material used for this purpose contained only 40 % enamel paint. The water paints used to chalk the inside walls were of still lower quality and are not expected to last two years.

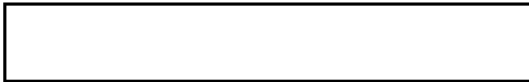
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The Mines in ZABRZE-WSCHOD (HINDENBURG)

A miner is able to earn 500 Zl monthly not including premiums.
He would have no difficulty doing more work than 100 % of the mandatory
quota if it were not for the shortage in dynamite.

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The Public Transportation Service in POSEN

At present there operate in POSEN 30 busses, 30 trolley-busses and between 150 and 160 streetcars with approx. 130 second cars. Among the latter are 30 streetcars and 20 second cars recently delivered from SANOK which arrived in POSEN end of October 1951. These streetcars are of a very weak construction which was demonstrated by an accident that occurred two days after the new streetcars were put in operation. On 29 October a streetcar of the No. 2 line on a special non-scheduled run, operated by a woman driver, ran into another halted streetcar. This rammed streetcar had been in operation not longer than two days, being of the new shipment from SANOK. The second car folded up like an accordion, and also the streetcar was badly damaged. The streetcar causing the accident was hardly damaged, however. It had also been manufactured in SANOK, but before the war. The accident happened at the corner of Zwierzyniecka and Rokossowskiego St. Both the damaged streetcar and the second car were taken out of service for an unpredictable length of time for thorough repairs, which may require more than several months.

The repair shops for the public transportation service in POSEN were well supplied with material dating from 1948 and no shortages were felt there.

The new Hungarian busses are very streamlined in appearance but the motors are imperfect and the material used of inferior quality. They require repeated overhauling and are more in than out of the repair shops.

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Shortages exist in cables, steel tubing, expansion switches, electrometrical instruments, special materials for impregnation of special steels, alloys, chemicals, copper, aluminum, material of insulation. Special glass, textile raw materials like wool, cotton, rayon, and special dyes.

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The following special steels were produced in the steel mills "Poldina hut" in 1950: Cr-Wo, (chromium-wolfram steel), Dr-Ni (Anticorro) (chromium nickel steel). There were supplies of raw material for more than two years; some supplies were bought in 1946, like chromium from Norway. Swedish ore became scarce since no new shipments were delivered. Russian ore was therefore used instead of the Swedish ore, but it is of low quality. A lot of stones were among the ore.

Other scarce items: spare parts for motorcycles. Larger parts like frames are available, but smaller spare parts are non-available. Spare parts for tractors: In Pardubice 32 tractors were out of operation and no spare parts available. Repairs were started and serviceable parts interchanged to get at least a few of them in running condition.

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The tractor repair shops in LIBOUCHEC (UMS - ustredni mechanisace traktoru), district DECIN, employ some 30 permanent workers

[redacted] others are brigade workers. The latter are mostly unskilled laborers, with [redacted] but a few skilled workers. In these shops all tractors in need of repairs, some of them beyond repair, are concentrated and are being dismantled on a field adjoining the shops. The serviceable parts of them are used in the repair of other tractors or in the assembly of new ones. Since ^{there are} ~~(no)~~ spare parts are available this is the only method of repair. Tractors of Czech, German and American origin were brought in for repair. The shops receive no allowances in spare parts and the only way of repairing is the use of parts salvaged from other tractor wrecks.

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The production of television-basins is done mainly on account of export orders from England. On the whole four glass-factories are working for this order: PODEBRADY, KARASNO, NIZBOR and TEPLICE-ŠANOV. It is the factory "Inwald" in TEPLICE which produces 100 television-basins daily of which 45 % are for export, the quality of the other 55 % being not good enough for export. The glass material used is of inferior quality, unclean, because of insufficient chemical ingredients. There is a shortage of arsenic. Sand and potassium are imported from Germany.

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Textile Industry

The monopoly NISAJ has its branches in TAU WALD, REICHENBERG, and other North Bohemian towns. The company has to fulfill senseless delivery schedules on account of the contract of the Ministry of Foreign Trade with the Soviet Union. The fulfillment of this schedule is possible only by leaving up on the quality of the work. In addition the cotton factories can work only for this customer. Since the cotton imports from Australia and Scotland have ceased a long time ago, the Soviet Union is the only country supplying raw material. The Soviet Union demands that 70 % of the raw material is made into goods for the Soviet Union. Therefore only an inferior quality of raw material remains for the home market. At present there are no cotton supplies for the home market. The same situation prevails in the carpet industry. The purchaser STOLFA (fnu) of "Takon" in VRATISLAVICE foresaw today's catastrophical situation and tried to favor the West trade.

The monthly cotton deliveries for the North Bohemian factories from the Soviet Union are 24 freight cars. The factories with no raw material and no machines are being closed and the workers sent to the heavy industry. The following firms have been closed: Willervelvet in ROCHLICE near REICHENBERG beginning of May 1951. Other factories in REICHENBERG were to be closed in July. This closing down of the textile industry depressed the population.

There are long queues in front of textile shops in the North Bohemian towns. The growing black market proves that the people are afraid that soon there will be no more textiles to buy.

Another problem for the textile industry are needles. The REICHENBERG textile industry depends on German needles. The contingent imported from the East Zone, is not sufficient, however. In spite of all restrictions

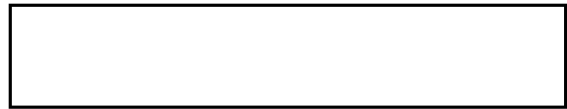
cially. A package of 5 Kilogramm with 5.000 needles costs 80.000 Kcs and more. Though all directors are instructed to denounce everybody who offers them needles, they buy them since they know that if they don't buy the needles in the blackmarket they will have to close their factories.

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There is a general shortage on matches in Prague. Only match books with 15 to 20 matches are to be had from time to time. They cost 1 Kos.

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Shortage of medicine.

According to doctors from North Bohemian hospitals the death rates are increasing rapidly. While the death rates in the hospitals at the time of the German occupation were only one to two per month, the death rates in the same hospitals are now from 28 to 35 a month. The doctors agree that the reason for the growing death rate is the shortage of medicine in the hospitals. 90 % of the dead could have been saved if the government had procured the medicines demanded by the hospitals.

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Watch-smuggle from the East Zone of Germany.

Since the advent of "Chronor", state monopoly for watches in the CSR, the black market in foreign watches is growing. The watches are smuggled via the Eastern zone into the republic. Good wrist watches from Switzerland with 15 jewels cost 8 - 10.000 Kcs. Swiss gold watches are offered on the black market for 20.000 to 25.000 Kcs.

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Scrap Collection

In MOST, like in other North Bohemian towns, there is a collection point for raw material. Firms and factories of the neighboring districts are searched and machines dismantled, partly damaged and brought to the collecting point where it is decided whether the machines will be set up somewhere else or whether they are scrap iron. Many good machines became scrap iron, especially textile machines and weaving looms.

Good machines are put into the store-rooms of this collecting point in TEPLICE, ^YSANOV or are sent to factories in Slovakia or Moravia.

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The spinneries in HORNI LITVINOV in North Bohemia ceased working in fall 1950. The textile mill "Keller" is not working since spring 1950. Only in the former Pick plant, now "Korda", 3/4 of the employees are still working. Also this plant is gradually closing down because there is no raw material. For about two years now 100 weaving looms and machines are being removed from HORNI LITVINOV every three months and some of them are being set up in Slovakia where, in spite of the lack of raw material, new weaving mills are being built, in accordance with the plans for the industrialization of Slovakia.

Stalin Works in BRUEX

The production of the Stalin works in MOST (BRUEX) is decreasing because of the shortage of chemical raw material. Judging from the daily output of this factory the workers are convinced that the production will decrease still more. The main products are naphtha, tar and acids produced from the coke of the Benes mines in KOMORANY and DOLNI JIRINI.

Soap and saccharine are no longer produced.

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Thread Manufacture "COTONA" in HRADEK (GROTAU)

"Cotona", a state-owned company producing thread is gradually closing down for lack of raw-material.

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Raw Material Shortage at "Elite" in VARNSDORF

Since all Perlon supplies of the stocking manufacture "Elite", a national firm in VARNSDORF, are exhausted, the factory ~~is~~ lives from one small supply of artificial silk or plastic to the other. The greatest difficulty is the procurement of raw material. But "Elite" still has the biggest capacity of all factories of this kind in the GSR. The export to Western countries has ceased. Main customers were Norway, Sweden and Belgium. Also Belgium has stopped sending artificial silk. The raw material from Russia is much too coarse and can be used for lining material only. Employees are of the opinion that "Elite" will not be able to continue production for much longer.

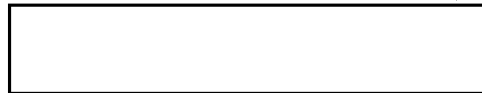
The main difficulty, however, is the shortage of fast colors. These were formerly bought in Western Germany; today they are bought in Switzerland, from the firm Ciba in BASEL. Since silon cannot be fixed as well as nylon or perlon, 90 % of the production is of low quality.

The output is diminishing constantly because of the shortage of raw material. Perlon, used mainly for the production of stockings, is a product of the Eastern Zone of Germany. Since this is also hard to get, a substitute is used: silon, produced in PIANKA NAD LUZICI. Silon is an artificial material like perlon and nylon but the quality is not as good. The less deniers, the better the quality. While nylon has a quality of 15 deniers, the best silon quality has 35.

The machines of the VARNSDORF factory are in such bad shape that it is not possible to produce an even, thin thread. The reason are the capillaries through which the thread is pressed. These capillaries should be made of platinum but have been replaced by others made from less hard metal or some alloy. Also the evenness for the thread production is missing.

spine

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The New Foreign Trade University in PRAGUE

The University for Foreign Trade and International Transport in PRAGA II, Rosslova Ulice, is the only one of this kind in the Republic. This school replaced the older Trade Academy in 1949.

✓ The students work at "Metrans" (a firm) three times a month to get practical experience. Here they learn that the Soviets insist that the Czechs buy goods in the West, which are then sent to Russia in a different packing. Especially useful are firms of the Netherlands which still trade with the East. The Czech population is not permitted to know about this Czech brokerage activity.

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Silon Stockings Manufactured in VARNSDORF

The national firm "Elite" (formerly KUHNERT) in VARNSDORF is having more and more difficulties because of shortages of raw material, the lack of capable experts and the poor quality of the silon thread used here. The strength, texture and size of the thread is the cause of the low quality of the material and stockings produced by "Elite", so that they cannot be exported. There is not even enough raw material for the home market.

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Navigation on the Oder River to STETTIN

SCPO (Ceskoslovenska plavba oderska), the Czechoslovakian navigation company, is conducting the river shipping on the Oder river between the CSR and STETTIN.

The Oder navigation is of great importance for the Czechoslovakian heavy industry. Ore from Sweden and the Soviet Union is shipped to Poland and the CSR. Russian ore is only about 30 to 40 % pure. The cost of transportation of ore from the Urals by way of the Oder navigation is very low.

18 to 20 motor-tugs convey the freight between PRAHA and STETTIN on the Moldau-Elbe traffic. The tugs have usually 360 tons, the barges 500 to 600 tons. The CSR exports mainly sugar to Sweden and Norway, ply wood to England and glass to different Western countries. From STETTIN the boats carry motor parts, and British automobile parts, also German metals are brought to the CSR. The motor parts come from Holland and other Western countries.

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The chemigraphy in the republic has become very bad. There are shortages of good paper, chemicals and ink which formerly were imported from Germany. Today everything is done by rotary press: There is no hand made paper (Kreidepapier). The illustrated magazine "Ceskoslovensko" edited by Marie MAJEROVA and the "Moderní grafika" are no longer published. Magazines with pictures are very primitive and only "Ruch", "Svět Sověty", "Beseda" and "Kvety" are still published. In 1947 about two dozen graphically well done magazines were published.

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The first three years after the war there was a lot of leather goods exported from Czechoslovakia to the West, in return for which the necessary raw material were imported. Difficulties began in 48. Deliveries from the West gradually began to cease, Russia confiscated much of the German stocks still available but there was still enough stocks on hand to continue production through the first half of 1949. By this time production of many leather goods has ceased despite deliveries from the other volks-democratic countries. There is practically no pigs skin available and first class hides are used only for military uniforms. Even the production of patent leather has decreased rapidly so that the product is now available only to Communist functionaries and activists. These shortages have led to frantic manipulations on the black-market and such trading system as the one involving Finland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for reindeer skins, for which Czechoslovakia must export machines to Finland. Finland sells the Reindeer skins to Russia, Russia delivers them to Czechoslovakia and a great percentage of the skins are ~~are~~ treated and returned to Russia. The remaining leather is of such poor quality that it can only be used for shoe linings.

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Most of the accidents in the uranium mines are due to the bad functioning of fuses and explosive charges. Up until spring English time charges were utilized which exploded in 4,5,6, or 7 seconds. The entire supply of these charges has been used up and in August only charges No. 6,8 and 9 were still available. Even though these were very old they still could be exploded electrically and dampness or water did not effect them. The Czech fuses and charges now used are not water tight and very often premature or late explosives cause serious accidents. Since summer 51 Russian time fuses have been used which have made the difficulties even greater.

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National Firm "Centroflor"

The national firm "Centroflor" in DOLNI POUSTĚVNA^{✓✓} produces artificial flowers.

Stocks are so large that many deserted houses are filled with flowers made from paper or silk, chiefly roses, because they cannot be sold. It is important, however, that production continues. The export has gone down in 1950 and since the boycott by America in 1951 the export has ceased. The main customers were America, Canada, Venezuela, Australia and South Africa. The demand of the home country is not great and could be satisfied for a long period of time with the stocks on hand.

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The collection of scrap is a mandatory duty of all citizens of Czechoslovakia. Every person is obliged to collect approximately 60 lbs of scrap a year depending upon the district in which he lives. Even children are obliged to collect scrap, which means that very often their Sundays must be utilized for this purpose. Even during school in play-time the child must police the area and surrounding neighborhood for old nails etc. The desperate need for scrap has gone so far that children who do not fulfill their quotas very often do not get good marks in school. The main objects collected are iron scrap, all non-ferrous metals, paper, textile scraps, bones glass and bottles. Old mattresses "for horse hair" and old film. This scrap collection action has been designated by a national order No. 773.

Much of the collected scrap, however, is not permitted to be used in CZECHOSLOVAKIA but must be exported to other volks-democratic countries such as Eastern Germany. Copper in particular is exported to the East zone although this is an acute shortage in the CSR. Particularly acute is the shortage of lead. As a consequence of these metal shortages ball-bearings substitutes are being utilized from plastics. Naturally these do not last as long as steel ones and very often are not of the proper tolerance.

The manufacture of armatures. Iron is again used as it was during the war instead of non-ferrous metals. The Ministry of Light Industry has long ago issued orders that all manufacturing processes be re-examined to eliminate non-ferrous metals as far as

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possible. For example a re-assessment of the manufacturing processes of the Tatraplan (a car) has resulted in the elimination of almost 200 lbs of non-ferrous metal. The national order No. 773 has also resulted in the appointment of a special scrap collecting officer for almost every factory. His job is to make sure that all spoiled products and waste material are promptly delivered to the national scrap collecting agency and that nothing is destroyed or not used. For such irresponsible activity as burning paper one can get up to 5 years in jail.

In TISA near TETSCHEN is the national industry Koh-i-noor. Because of shortages its former production of harnesses, razor sharpener and so forth is being stopped. This plant will continue to manufacture only such mass produced articles that it can make out of bakelite instead of metal. The factory is now making such products as water colour cases for school children, formerly made out of metal but now out of bakelite. If the child drops this once on the floor it breaks. Artificial jewellery formerly made out of glass is now being made out of plastics wherever possible to save even such small bits of metals which are used in colouring glass.

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Two of the greatest shortages in Czechoslovakia are at present manganese and wolfram, especial important because of the present shift of the Czechoslovakian economy to heavy industry.

The "Vychodočeské chemické závody" in RYBITVI near PARDUBICE is a large chemical combine finished shortly before the war is in the process of completely changing its output. Previously it ~~was~~ produced pharmaceuticals and dye stuffs but it is now being converted to so-called "heavy chemistry" because of shortages which have developed because no more deliveries are coming from the USA, such as fatty acids, sulphuric acids etc.

In JAROMER^{vv} the two main industries are leather and tanning, and linnen making. Most of the leather goods is sent to ZLIN for processing into shoes. The quality has deteriorated alarmingly because of the cessation of American and especially Argentinian deliveries. The hides arriving from Russia are of very low quality. The same thing also applies to the other industry, the firm LINA, formerly ČERICHOV^v, which makes manchester mainly out of cotton and linnen and above all, handkerchieves. Here is also a great lack of raw-material. Deliveries also come from the Soviet Union but they are of grade 4, which in no way can be used for export goods. The Russians know that very well but they insist on quality goods in exchange. As long as it was possible, that is until spring 51, LINA delivered to the Russians for their worthless cotton quality goods made from their inventories of American and Egyptian cotton.

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Export of Artificial Flowers

The national firm "Centroflor" in DOLNI POUSTĚVNA produces and exports artificial flowers.

Approximately 100 crates each worth about 500 dollars were exported monthly in good times. Since June 1951, however, there are no exports. The people of "Centrotex" know that the reasons for this are not only political ones, though the import restrictions of western firms have been imposed for this reason. The main reason is the poor quality of the artificial flowers. Neither the material is as good as it was before the war since there are no good textiles, nor is the artistic design as good as formerly. The expert workers, which were mostly Germans, have in the mean time been expelled. Particularly the colors are different because no more deliveries from IG Farben are received. The supplies in artificial flowers are growing but cannot be sold.

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The shortage of cement is so critical in all parts of Czechoslovakia that illegal dealings with cement are being prosecuted and punished with confinement in forced labor camps up to two years.



Scrap Collection as Source of Raw Material

The critical shortage of raw material for the heavy industry is to be alleviated by the collection of scrap iron and steel and non-ferrous scrap metals. So far extensive collections of scrap have been made but the collection quota is being increased continually. The scrap collection goal of the "3berne suroviny" for 1952 is 50 % higher than for the previous year. In 1951 the collection quota was 100 % higher than in 1950, which was again 50 % higher than in 1949. Since a large number of costly machines and instruments have been collected as scrap last year, it is expected that still more such economic blunders will be committed in the future with the increased pressure of the scrap collecting campaign.

Approximately 2000 different machines, partly in good condition, partly in need of minor repairs, have been collected as scrap in HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ in 1951. The machines were in the major part textile machines. The national firm "Tiba", textile mills with various branches in the district of HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ, has contributed to the scrap collection several hundred looms and various other textile machines in need of minor repairs. The textile mills "Bratři Kozákové" in MOKROVOUSKY (NEUBIDSCHOW) discarded about 100 small looms which were partly new and for the most part in excellent condition. All "superfluous" tracks have been removed from rail yards in this district, which action yielded approximately 100 kilometers of tracks for the scrap collection. All unused vaults or unused dome-shaped buildings have been pulled down to permit the removal of the steel construction. Even antiques are not safe.

The most critical shortage exists in horseshoes, clamps,

and all other hardware, which are collectively called "kupoľní šrot".

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Oder River Navigation.

Types of freights

To STEETIN: Sugar (England), china clay (kaolin), paper
(mostly Sweden and England), plywood.

To CSR: phosphates (from Casablanca), ore.

The barges had to return unloaded one time in 1951 since
there wasn't any freight for them to carry.

Planning in the textile industry.

A conference was held by the directors of VELVETA (velvet manufacture) some 3 or 4 weeks ago to decide whether all the velvet manufacturing machines should be sold to Turkey. The causes that led to this conference were the facts that the raw material for velvet is cotton of excellent and special quality, produced almost exclusively in America, and these imports had ceased. Russian cotton is not suitable for the manufacture of velvet of high quality that could be exported.

An acute shortage exists in dyes. Dyes made in Czechoslovakia are being produced in the chemical works in AUSSIG and are of inferior quality. Some dyes are being imported from Switzerland by Ciba, Sandoz, Geigi; smaller amounts are received from Roner.

Shortage in special supplemental metals.

All textile machines from the firm "Monforts" of München-Gladbach are being dismantled no matter whether they are in excellent shape or not in order to permit removal of certain metal parts. These parts are of a certain metal, a necessary ingredient in the production of special steels and iron.